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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER

DUONG, OANH L

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2155

DATE MAILED: 10/11/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/874,184

Applicant(s)

SIMPSON ET AL.

Examiner

Oanh Duong

Art Unit

2155

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 03 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 02 February 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4, 7-18 and 20-37 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4, 7-18, and 20-37 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 5, 6 and 19 have been cancelled.

Claims 1-4, 7-18, and 20-37 are presented for examination.

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

2. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 02/02/2006 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1, 2, 7- 9, 13-18, 20-22, 28, and 37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Hamzy (US 6,623,527 B1) in view of Matsueda, US 6,985,243 B1.

Regarding claim 1, Hamzy teaches a system for printing target data from a web application used through a browser (i.e., browser 48, Fig. 1) of a client computer (i.e.,

computer 10) that is operatively connected to a server providing the web application (i.e., a browser network support, e.g., printing), comprising:

- a client computer (i.e., computer 10) having a browser (i.e., browser 48) for using the web application (i.e., a browser network support, e.g., printing) [col. 4 lines 33-53];

- a web application content (i.e., web page 109, Fig. 2) for providing the web application on said browser (i.e., the page is modified to include the push button of the present invention. In the case of a web page written in HTML, a short section of HTML is inserted into the page which describes the appearance of the button for the browser to present as well as the action which should be taken if a button is depressed) [col. 4 lines 54-65 and col. 5 line 22-col. 6 line 2];

- a repository for storing data associated with a user profile [col. 5 lines 60-67];

and,

- a print destination server specified by the user for printing the target data (i.e., allow the user the choice of printer services (typically a dedicated printer server) to be used) [col. 5 lines 4-8];

wherein the web application content directs the browser to said print destination server responsive to user print selection (i.e., send a print request including identifying information to the appropriate URL...the print server depending upon the URL to which the print request was directed [col. 5 lines 40-48 and col. 6 lines 19-26 and 37-40].

Hamzy does not explicitly teach a web server for providing the web application; however, Hamzy teaches a proxy server for providing web application [col. 4 lines 54-65]. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art

at the time of the invention was made that Hamzy implicitly discloses proxy server equivalent to web server disclosed in the application's specification. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have recognized that the proxy server of Hamzy performs the identical function (i.e., providing a web application) specified in the claim in substantially the same way (i.e., the web application is inserted onto the web page), and produces substantially the same result (i.e., for printing) as the web server disclosed in the specification.

Hamzy does not explicitly teach transfers data to the personal imaging repository responsive to a user print selection.

Matsueda, in the same field of endeavor, teaches data is transferred to a repository responsive to a user print selection (col. 5 lines 10-67). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the teachings of Hamzy to transfer data to the personal imaging repository responsive to a user print selection as taught by Matsueda. One would be motivated to do so to provide a print server system where a server and client both have an image spooler, and the server automatically determines one of the spoolers to print-output an image store there (Matsueda, col. 2 lines 12-15).

Regarding claim 2, Hamzy teaches the system of claim 1, wherein said web application content creates and sends a URL request to said web server responsive to user print selection (i.e., action specified is to send a URL request that is print request back to the proxy server) [col. 4 lines 54-66].

Regarding claim 7, Hamzy-Matsueda teaches the system as defined in claim 1 wherein said personal repository is located on said client computer (Matsueda, col. 4 lines 40-48).

Regarding claim 8, Hamzy-Matsueda teaches the system as defined in claim 1 wherein said personal imaging repository is located on a store server (Matsueda, col. 4 lines 40-48).

Regarding claim 9, Hamzy teaches said personal imaging repository is an exchange infrastructure between the data and the available web services (col. 5 lines 49-67 and col. 8 lines 27-42).

Regarding claim 13, Hamzy teaches said print destination server is indicated by a Uniform Resource Locator in said URL request [col. 4 lines 69-73].

Regarding claim 14, Hamzy teaches the print destination server sends a print content responsive to said browser being directed to said printer destination server (i.e., the proxy server (or a dedicated print server) to which the print request is sent...page is received, it is sent to the printer or other network services available in the network) [col. 4 line 54-col. 5 line 8].

Regarding claim 15, Hamzy-Matsueda teaches the system as defined in claim 14 wherein said printer content is for user configuration of printing on said print destination server (Matsueda, col. 8 lines 17-29).

Regarding claim 16, Hamzy teaches the system as defined in claim 15 wherein said print content transfers said target data with specified configuration to said print destination server for printing (col. 7 lines 34-36).

Regarding claim 17, Hamzy teaches said web application directs said browser of said client computer to the print destination server [col. 6 lines 20-23]

Regarding claim 18, Hamzy teaches a method for printing target data from a web application used through a browser (i.e., browser 48, Fig. 1) of a client computer (i.e., computer 10) that is operatively connected to a server (or proxy server) providing the web application (i.e., a browser network support, e.g., printing), said method comprising the steps of:

 sending an URL request for printing the target data responsive to user print selection on said web application content (i.e., send a URL request that is a print request back to the proxy server, or to a dedicated print server) [col. 4 lines 33-65];

 directing the browser to a print destination server indicated by said URL request by said web application content (i.e., browser refers to the embedded HTML to

determine the appropriate action to take, i.e., send a print request including identifying information to the appropriate URL) [col. 6 lines 3-26]; and,

printing the target data by said print destination server (i.e., the document is then printed at a printer associated with the print server) [col. 2 lines 51-52, col. 4 lines 54-65 and col. 5 lines 9-21] according with user specified print configuration (i.e., it also has another button to set the user preferences for printing) [col. 5 lines 4-8 and col. 7 lines 35-36].

Hamzy does not explicitly teach sending a web application content by the web server to the browser responsive to a request for web content by the browser; however, Hamzy teaches sending a web application content by the proxy server to the browser responsive to a request for web content by the browser [col. 4 lines 33-65]. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention was made that Hamzy implicitly discloses proxy server equivalent to web server disclosed in the application's specification. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have recognized that the proxy server of Hamzy performs the identical function (i.e., providing a web application) specified in the claim in substantially the same way (i.e., the web application is inserted onto the web page), and produces substantially the same result (i.e., for printing) as the web server disclosed in the specification.

Hamzy does not explicitly teach transfers data to the personal imaging repository responsive to a user print selection.

Matsueda, in the same field of endeavor, teaches data is transferred to a repository responsive to a user print selection (col. 5 lines 10-67).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the teachings of Hamzy to transfer data to the personal imaging repository responsive to a user print selection as taught by Matsueda. One would be motivated to do so to provide a print server system where a server and client both have an image spooler, and the server automatically determines one of the spoolers to print-output an image stored there (Matsueda, col. 2 lines 12-15).

Regarding claim 20, Hamzy teaches creating said URL request according to user selection [col. 4 lines 24-65].

Regarding claim 21, Hamzy teaches determining whether said print destination server is available, and returning an error message when said printer destination server is not available [col. 6 line 52-col. 7 line 6].

Regarding claim 22, Hamzy teaches returning print content or print configuration by said print destination server; accessing the target data by said print content responsive to user print selection on said print content; and transferring the target data with specified print configuration to said print destination server (col. 7 line 34-col. 8 line 26).

Regarding claim 28, this claim comprises limitations that are substantially the same as method claim 1, discussed above, same rationale of rejection is applicable.

Regarding claim 37, This claim comprises a computer program product comprising computer readable program codes, when executed causes a scanning device to perform the method claim 28, same rationale of rejection is applicable.

4. Claims 3, 4, 11, and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Hamzy (US 6,623,527 B1) in view of Matsueda, US 6,985,243 B1, and further in view of Shima, JP 20001112691 A (abstract and DETAILED DESCRIPTION).

Regarding claim 3, Hamzy teaches the system as defined in claim 2.

Hamzy-Matsueda does not teach server constructs imaging data for the target data upon user print selection.

Shima teaches server constructs imaging data for the target data upon user selection (pages 8-9 paragraphs [0057], [0059]-[0060]).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the teachings of Hamzy and Matsueda to constructs imaging data by a server for the target data upon a user selection as taught by Shima. One would be motivated to do so to enable information resources on the Internet to be easily printed (Shima, abstract).

Regarding claim 4, Hamzy-Matsueda-Shima teaches the system as defined in claim 2 wherein imaging data is digital data of target data that is capable of being represented as two dimensional graphics (Shima, page 7 paragraph [0051]).

Regarding claim 11, Hamzy-Matsueda-Shima teaches the system as defined in claim 1 wherein said personal imaging repository comprises a composition store for storing imaging compositions of the imaging data that are serviced as a single unit (Shima, page 7 paragraphs [0050]-[0053]).

Regarding claim 12, Hamzy-Matsueda-Shima teaches the system as defined in claim 1 wherein said imaging composition comprising link reference for each imaging data that is service as a single unit (Shima, page 7 paragraphs [0050]-[0053]).

5. Claims 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Hamzy (US 6,623,527 B1) in view of Matsueda, US 6,985,243 B1, and further in view of Anderson, US 2002/0087622 A1

Regarding claim 10, Hamzy teaches the system as defined in claim 1.

Hamzy and Matsueda do not explicitly teach personal imaging repository comprises an imaging data store assigned to the user profile for storing imaging data.

Anderson teaches personal imaging repository comprises an imaging data store assigned to a user profile for storing imaging data (page 1 paragraph [0017] and page 4 paragraph [0045]).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the teachings of Hamzy and Matsueda to include a

imaging data store assigned to a user profile for storing imaging data as taught by Anderson. One would be motivated to do so to enhancing imaging service provided to the client devices (Anderson, page 2 paragraph [0024]).

6. Claims 24 and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Hamzy (US 6,623,527 B1) in view of Shima, JP 20001112691 A (abstract and DETAILED DESCRIPTION).

Regarding claim 24, Shima teaches a computer program product comprising a computer usable medium having computer readable program codes embodied in the medium that when executed causes a computer to:

send URL request for printing said target data to a web server responsive to user print selection on a web application (i.e., the action specified is to send a URL request that is a print request back to the proxy server) [col. 4 lines 54-65]; and

Hamzy does not explicitly teach construct, store and print imaging data as claimed.

However, Shima teaches construct imaging data for said target data by said web server responsive to the request (page 8 paragraph [0057]); store said imaging data to a personal imaging repository (page 8 paragraph [0057]; and print said imaging data in accordance with a print configuration specified by said print destination server (page 8 paragraph [0057]-page 9 paragraph [0068]).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have utilized the construct, store and print imaging data as taught by Shima in the process of printing information of Hamzy. One would be motivated to do so to enable information resources on the Internet to be easily printed (Shima, abstract).

Regarding claim 25, Hamzy teaches a method for printing target data from a web application (i.e., a browser network service support, e.g., printing) used through a browser (i.e., browser 48, Fig. 1) of a client computer that is operatively connected to a web browser (i.e., proxy server) providing said web application, said method comprising the steps of:

sending a web application content by a web server to a browser responsive to a request for web content by the browser (i.e., the proxy server then sends the modified page to the client system) [col. 4 line 33-col. 6 line 2].

sending URL request for printing the target data to said web server responsive to user print selection on web application (i.e., the action specified is to send a URL request that is a print request back to the proxy server) [col. 4 lines 54-65].

Hamzy does not explicitly teach construct, store and print imaging data as claimed.

Hamzy does not explicitly teach construct, store and print imaging data as claimed.

However, Shima teaches construct imaging data for said target data by said web server responsive to the request (page 8 paragraph [0057]); store said imaging data to a personal imaging repository (page 8 paragraph [0057]; and print said imaging data in accordance with a print configuration specified by said print destination server (page 8 paragraph [0057]-page 9 paragraph [0068]).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have utilized the construct, store and print imaging data as taught by Shima in the process of printing information of Hamzy. One would be motivated to do so to enable information resources on the Internet to be easily printed (Shima, abstract).

7. Claims 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Hamzy in view of Matsueda, and further in view of Blumberg.

Regarding claim 22, Hamzy teaches the method according to claim 18.

Hamzy and Matsuda do not explicitly teach steps of returning print content, accessing the target data and transferring target data as claimed.

However, Blumberg teaches returning print content for print configuration by said print destination server (i.e., the enabled server computer presents the user with an interface that enables him to select various finishing options) [page 4 paragraph 65]; accessing the target data by said print content responsive to user selection on said print content (i.e., to render a selected page of a document, Virtual Builder client applet

fetches a page image from the server to generate an image of the page) [page 9 paragraph 183]; and, transferring the target data with specified print configuration to said print destination server (i.e., sending a document to a print-for-pay service) [page 8 paragraph 158-162].

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hamzy-Matsueda to include the steps of returning print content, accessing the target data and transferring target data as in Blumberg because such steps of returning print content, accessing the target data and transferring target data would allow the user to customize his (or her) printing information and to order and reorder printing of documents through a web interface [Blumberg, page 3 paragraph 40 and page 7 paragraph 142].

8. Claim 26 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Hamzy (US 6,623,527 B1) in view of Shima in further view Blumberg et al. (hereinafter, Blumberg) (US 2003/0140315 A1)

Regarding claim 26, Hamzy teaches directing said browser to a print destination server indicated by said URL request by said web application content (col. 6 lines 3-40).

Hamzy-Shima does not explicitly teach returning print content, accessing and transferring said imaging data as claimed.

However, Blumberg teaches returning print content for print configuration by said print destination server (i.e., the enabled server computer presents the user with an

interface that enables him to select various finishing options) [page 4 paragraph 65]; accessing the target data by said print content responsive to user selection on said print content (i.e., to render a selected page of a document, Virtual Builder client applet fetches a page image from the server to generate an image of the page) [page 9 paragraph 183]; and transferring the target data with specified print configuration to said print destination server (i.e., sending a document to a print-for-pay service) [page 8 paragraph 158-162].

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Hamzy-Shima to include the steps of returning print content, accessing the target data and transferring target data as in Blumberg because such steps of returning print content, accessing the target data and transferring target data would allow the user to customize his (or her) printing information and to order and reorder printing of documents through a web interface [Blumberg, page 3 paragraph 40 and page 7 paragraph 142].

9. Claim 27 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Hamzy (US 6,623,527 B1) in view of Shima, and further in view of Liu, US 2002/0033967 A1.

Regarding claim 27, Hamzy teaches the method according to claim 25.

Hamzy-Shima does not explicitly teach the steps of determining, connecting, and transferring as claimed.

However, Liu teaches determining whether said personal imaging repository is located on said client computer or a store server computer; connecting to said store

server when said personal imaging repository is located on a store server computer; determining whether the connection between said client computer and said store server computer is successful, and transferring imaging data to said store server computer by said client computer (pages 3-4 paragraph [0027]).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made modify the teachings of Hamzy-Shima to determine, connect, and transfer as taught by Liu. One would be motivated to do so to allow a user to confirm/vary URLs of the web sites before uploading the imaging data to server.

10. Claims 29 and 31 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Hamzy, in view of Matsueda, and further in view of Liu, US 2002/0033967 A1.

Regarding claim 29, Hamzy teaches the method according to claim 28.

Hamzy-Matsueda does not explicitly teach connecting with the imaging data store of the personal imaging repository; and transferring the imaging data to the imaging data store.

Liu teaches connecting with the imaging data store of the personal imaging repository, and transferring the imaging data to the imaging data store (pages 3-4 paragraph [0027]). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the teachings of Hamzy-Matsueda to connect with the imaging data store of the personal imaging repository, and transferring the imaging data to the imaging data store as taught by Liu. One would be motivated to

do so to allow a user to confirm/vary URLs of the web sites before uploading the imaging data to server.

Regarding claim 31, Hamzy-Matsueda-Liu teaches the method according to claim 29 wherein said step of connecting with the imaging data store further comprising the step of:

determining whether the connection with the imaging data store is successful (Liu, page 4 col. 1 lines 1-13);

return an error message when the connection is not successful (Liu, page 4 col. 1 lines 1-13); and converting the imaging data into a predetermined format (Hamzy, col. 5 lines 10-45).

11. Claims 30, 32-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Hamzy, in view of Matsueda, Liu, and Blumberg, US 6,449,639 B1.

Regarding claim 30, Hamzy teaches the method according to claim 29.

Hamzy and Matsueda does not explicitly teach obtaining a link reference of the imaging data stored in the data store of the personal imaging repository; and disconnecting from the imaging data store by the scanning device.

Liu teaches disconnecting from the imaging data store by the scanning device page 4 paragraph [0027].

Blumberg teaches obtaining a link reference of the imaging data stored in the data store of repository (col. 11 lines 16-31).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the teachings of Hamzy, Matsueda, and Liu to in obtain a link reference of the imaging data stored in the data store of repository as taught by Blumberg. One would be motivated to do to enable image to be viewed on remote client computers.

Regarding claim 32, Hamzy, Matsueda, Liu, and Blumberg teaches the method according to claim 31 wherein said predetermined format is any one from a group consisting of:

- Joint Photographic Expert Group Format;
- Graphics Interchange Format;
- Portable Network Graphic Format;
- Tagged Image File Format;
- Portable Document Format; and
- Microsoft Window bit format (Blumberg, col. 7 lines 14-40).

Regarding claim 33, Hamzy, Matsueda, Liu, and Blumberg teaches obtaining a link reference of the imaging data stored in the personal imaging data store, connecting with the composition store of the personal imaging repository indicated from the user Information, creating an imaging composition having a link reference to the imaging

data stored in the personal imaging data store and saving the imaging composition to the composition store (Blumberg, col. 2 lines 34-46 and col. 11 lines 16-54).

Regarding claim 34, Hamzy, Matsueda, Liu, and Blumberg teaches the method according to claim 33 further comprising the steps of

setting the imaging composition as a selection composition available for access in the composition store (Blumberg, col. 2 lines 47-60); and

disconnecting from the composition store of the personal imaging repository (Liu, page 4 paragraph [0027]).

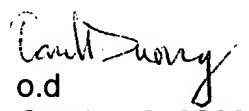
Regarding claim 35, Hamzy, Matsueda, Liu, and Blumberg teaches determining whether the connection with the composition store is successful, and return an error message to the user when the connection to the composition is not successful (Liu, page 4 paragraph [0027]).

Regarding claim 36, Hamzy, Matsueda, Liu, and Blumberg teaches adding link reference of the imaging data stored in the imaging data store to the imaging composition (Blumberg, col. 5 lines 5-8).

12. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Oanh Duong whose telephone number is (571) 272-3983. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday- Friday, 9:30PM - 6:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Saleh Najjar can be reached on (571) 272-4006. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.


o.d
October 2, 2006